



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

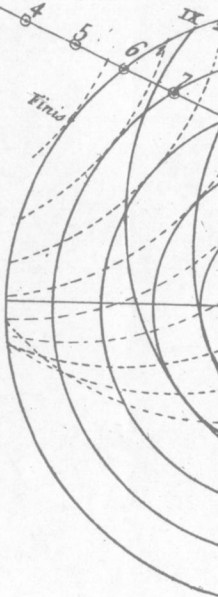
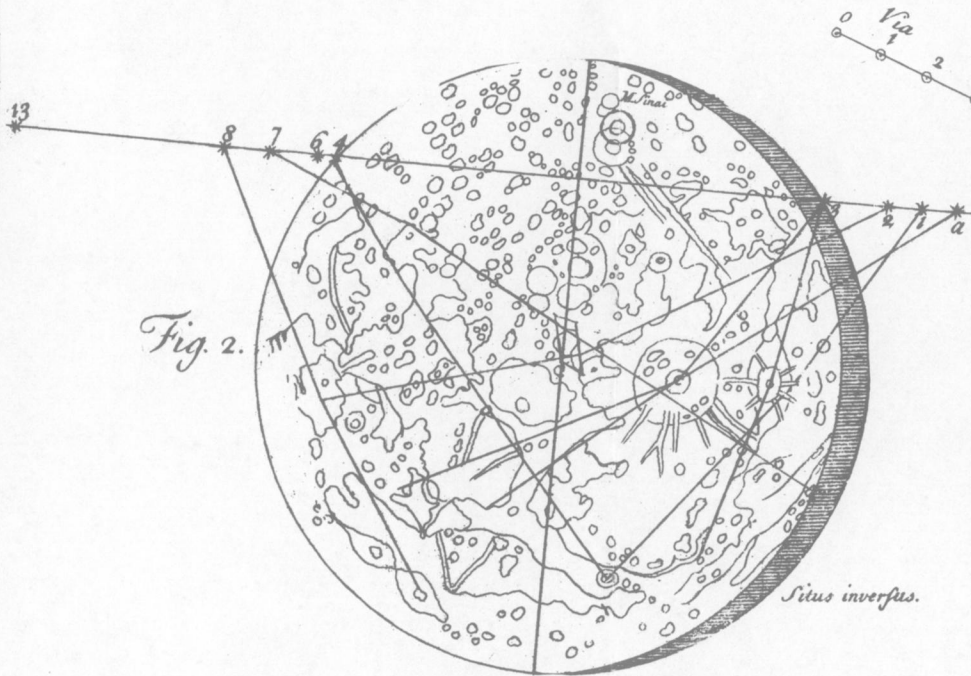
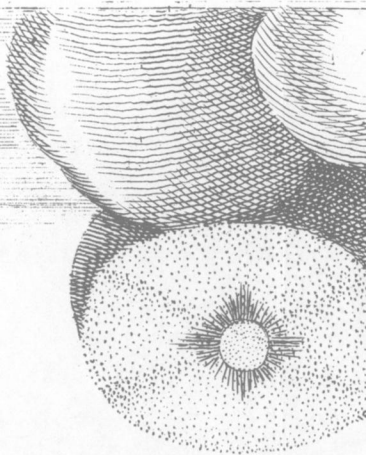
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

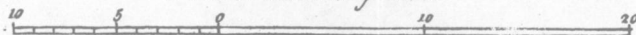
JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

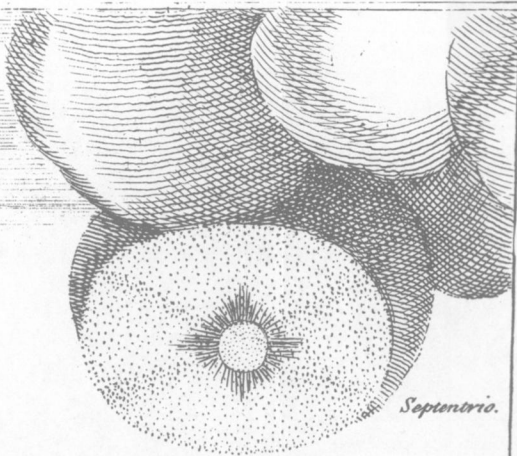


Fig. 1.



Scala Minutorum Gradus.





Septentrio.

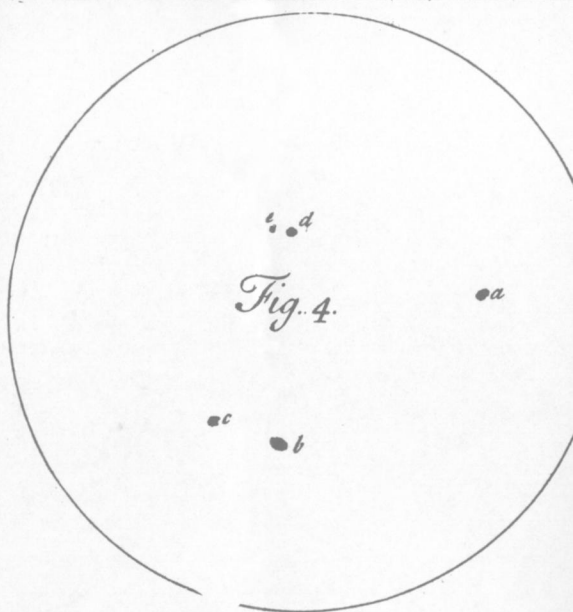
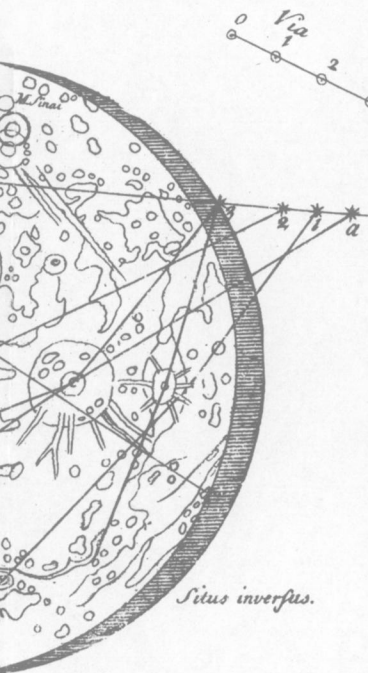


Fig. 4.



Situs inverfus.

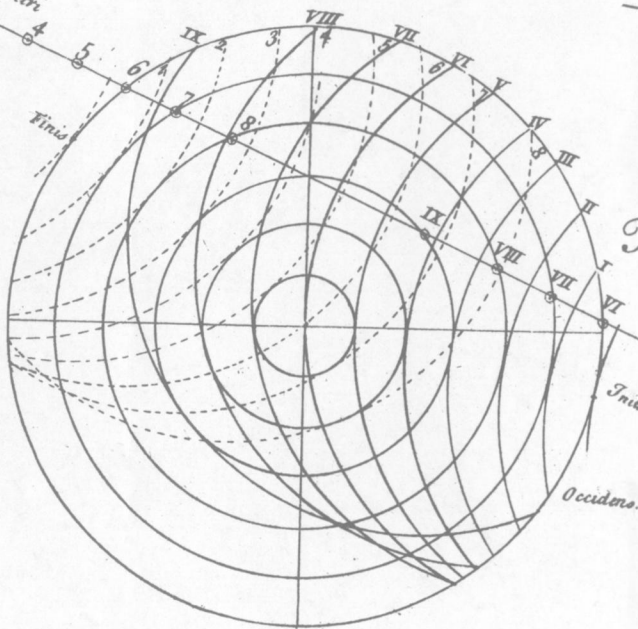


Fig. 3.

Initium.

Occidens.

gradus.

10 20

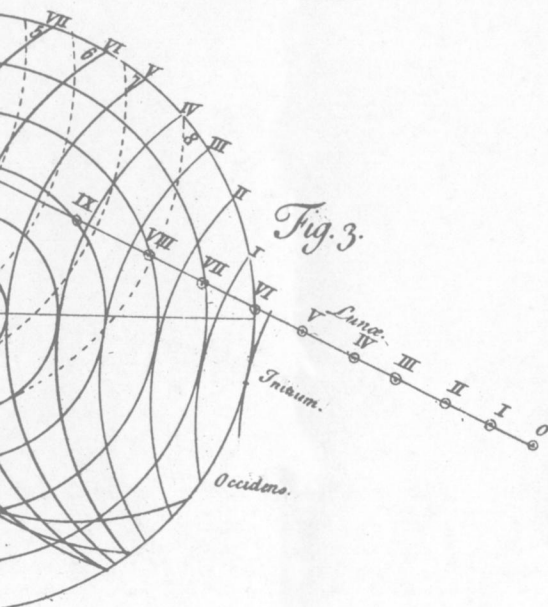
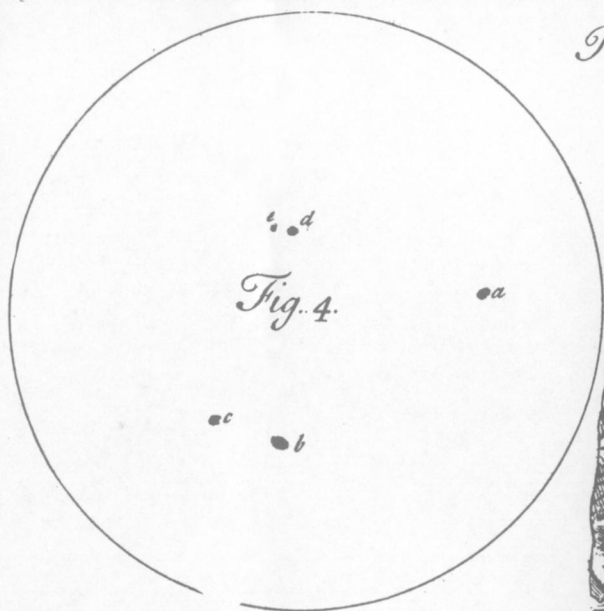


Fig. 5.



XIV. *Eclipsis Solis observata Vitembergæ Sax-
onum, die IV. Aug. St. N. die XXIV. Julii
St. Vet. A. CIOCCCXXIX. post merid. a
Jo. Friderico Weidlero.*

Phases crescentes.

	Hor.	Min.	Sec.	p. m.
Initium	4.	15.	30.	
Digitus I.		22.	00.	
Digiti II.		29.	30.	
III.		35.	30.	
IV.		40.	00.	
V.		47.	30.	
VI.		55.	40.	
VII.	5.	2.	00.	
VIII.		9.	00.	
IX.		24.	40.	

Phases decrescentes.

VIII.	5.	35.	30.	
VII.		43.	40.	
VI.		50.	30.	
V.		56.	00.	
IV.	6.	2.	45.	
III.		8.	40.	
II.		14.	00.	
I.		20.	45.	
Finis		27.	20.	

Vide Typum hujus Eclipses ad Fig. 3. TAB. II.

Ad

Ad FIGURAM 4. TAB. II.

Observatio Immerfionis & Emerfionis macularum, quæ tempore eclipteos in difco folis conspicuæ fuerunt.

I M M E R S I O N E S.		H.	M.	S.
Appulfus Lunæ ad maculam	(a)	4.	34.	35.
Tegitur tota macula	(a)	4.	34.	45.
Appulfus Lunæ ad maculam	(d)	5.	1.	30.
—————ad maculam	(e)	5.	5.	20.
—————ad maculam	(b)	5.	7.	15.
Immerfio totalis	(b)	5.	10.	00.
Appulfus Lunæ ad maculam	(c)	5.	16.	30.
Tegitur tota macula	(c)	5.	18.	00.

E M E R S I O N E S.				
Incipit emergere macula	(b)	5.	30.	50.
Medium emerfionis	(b)		32.	30.
Emerfio totalis	(b)		34.	00.
Emerfio incipiens maculæ	(c)		39.	00.
Medium emerfionis	(c)		39.	50.
Emerfio totalis	(c)		40.	40.
Emerfio incipiens	(a)		41.	00.
Emerfio totalis	(a)		41.	40.
Emerfio	(d)	6.	4.	30.
Emerfio	(e)		6.	15.

A N N O T A T I O N E S.

1. FIGURA 3. TAB. II. Siftit folis difcum recto fitu, qualem heliofcopium foris adfpicientibus oftendit.

2. FIGURA

2. FIGURA 4. TAB. II. Repræsentat maculas solis eo situ, quem sub principium deliquii habuere, quarum immersio & emerſio durante eclipſi obſervata fuit.

3. Luna ſubiit ſolem circa gradum 102. a Zenith computatum: diſceſſit a ſole circa 53. gradum, ab eodem Zenith numeratum.

4. Tempore maximæ obſcurationis lunæ orbis non plane niger, ſed puniceo colore tinctus per teleſcopium apparuit. Maculæ tamen lunæ diſtingui non poterant.

5. Margo lunæ, parte ſiniſtra, quæ in meridiem vergebat, circa tempus maximæ obſcurationis, montium jugis diſtinguebatur, qui etiam in imagine, per teleſcopium picta, cernebantur. Reliquus margo ſub ſole conſpicuus æqualis.

6. Durante tota eclipſi Lunæ peripheria nuda apparuit, abſque nebula, vel nube, quæ in aliis quandoque eclipſibus eidem imminet. Circa finem tamen, cum unus circiter ſolaris diſcum digitus adhuc occultaretur, motus lucis ſolaris vehemens in margine Lunæ aſpero notabatur.

7. Denique prætermittendum non duco, quod amicus, harum rerum probe gnarus, qui per Teleſcopium Aſtronicum ix pedum ſolem intuebatur, circa hor. iv. 31 min. in obſcuro Lunæ diſco lucem aliquam, inſtar fulguris, celeriter huc illuc in tenebris diſfuſam, animadverſerit: & quod idem obſervator circa horam v. min. 50 toti adſtantium coronæ affirmaverit, a ſe tum ter talia fulgura ſubito enitentia iterum conſpecta fuiſſe.